

Aeronautics

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voters Pamphlet

General Election
November 2, 1999

Old Capitol

Mosquito Fleet

Grand Coulee Dam

Coal Mining

Edition 1

Published by the
Office of the Secretary of State



INTRODUCTION TO THE 1999 VOTERS PAMPHLET

Welcome to the Washington State Voters Pamphlet for the November 2, 1999 General Election. This pamphlet contains information regarding the four measures appearing on this year's statewide ballot — two proposed initiatives and two proposed amendments to the Washington State Constitution. On the pages that follow you'll find statements for and against each proposal, rebuttal arguments, an official ballot title and explanatory statement, and the full text of each measure.

Information regarding the upcoming election is also available through the Secretary of State's Online Voters Guide at www.secstate.wa.gov/vote99. We hope you will also visit our web site early next year when we offer the Online Voters Guide to the Washington State Presidential Primary. (For more information on the Presidential Primary, see page 18 of this pamphlet).

The cover of this year's Voters Pamphlet commemorates the past century of Washington State's vibrant history. As we approach the new millennium, we hope you will take time to reflect on our heritage and our legacy of unique citizen rights — exemplified by this Voters Pamphlet, which is a right guaranteed to the citizens of our state under provisions added to the Washington State Constitution in 1912. We encourage you to make use of this important voter information resource, and to exercise your right to vote in the November 2 election. If you have any questions or need assistance, please call the Secretary of State's Voter Hotline at 1-800-448-4881.

My very best to you.



RALPH MUNRO
Secretary of State

THIS PAMPHLET PREPARED BY THE
ELECTIONS DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DIRECTOR
GARY E. MCINTOSH

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ERIKA E. AUST

PROGRAM MANAGERS
SHAWN C. MERCHANT
SUSAN L. MERCHANT

PROGRAM COORDINATORS
CHARLOTTE M. OTTAVELLI
DIANE L. MORGAN

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST
DAVID W. HARPER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	2	Washington Presidential Primary.....	18
Voter's Checklist.....	3	Public Access to Campaign Spending Reports.....	18
Initiative Measure 695.....	4	Major Political Party & Caucus Information.....	19
Initiative Measure 696.....	6	Independent & Minor Party Information.....	20
Senate Joint Resolution 8206.....	8	Voting in the State of Washington.....	21
Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8208.....	10	County Auditor & Election Department Contact.....	22
Text of Measures.....	12	Absentee Ballot Applications.....	23

VOTER'S CHECKLIST

Every Washington voter will have the opportunity to vote on four statewide measures at the state general election on November 2, 1999. Voters are encouraged to bring any list or sample ballot to the polling place to make voting easier. State law provides: "Any voter may take into the voting booth or voting device any printed or written material to assist in casting his or her vote." (RCW 29.51.180)

INITIATIVE MEASURE 695

Shall voter approval be required for any tax increase, license tab fees be \$30 per year for motor vehicles, and existing vehicle taxes be repealed?

YES

☐

NO

☐

INITIATIVE MEASURE 696

Shall commercial net, troll, and trawl fishing be prohibited in Washington state fresh and marine waters, except tribal fisheries conducted under a valid treaty right?

☐
☐

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8206

Shall the constitution be amended to permit the state to guarantee payment of voter-approved general obligation debt of school districts, as authorized by law?

☐
☐

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8208

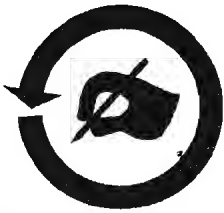
Shall the state constitution be amended to permit the Emergency Reserve Fund to be invested as the legislature may authorize by law?

☐
☐

VOTE

Secretary of State Toll-Free Hotlines

1-800-448-4881 (TDD for the hearing or speech impaired: 1-800-422-8683)



INITIATIVE MEASURE 695

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 695 begins on page 12.

Statement For

If politicians had one ounce of compassion for the average taxpayer, I-695 would not be necessary.

Washington is the 6th highest taxed state in the nation — I-695 keeps us from hitting #1 by limiting excessive taxation. First, I-695 offers \$30 tabs on your car, truck, motorcycle, motor home, and other vehicles. Vehicle tabs are outrageously expensive — families can't afford them. Many senior citizens must choose between paying for tabs and having car insurance or health insurance. Working class folks, not just rich people, should be able to afford a newer vehicle. \$30 per year for tabs is reasonable.

But we knew politicians would try to raise other taxes, so...

I-695 protects taxpayers by requiring voter approval for any tax increase (most states limit excessive taxation, Washington does not). With I-695, politicians must look at other options first (using existing revenues, tax surpluses, prioritizing programs). I-695 limits excessive taxation and offers the first meaningful tax relief to the little guy since the voters eliminated the sales tax on food 20 years ago.

The government will obviously adjust to I-695 (the same way we adjust when they raise our taxes).

If we can't provide tax relief when there's a \$1 billion tax surplus and a thriving economy, when can we? Besides, tabs make up less than 2% of government spending, \$500 million per year that will get pumped right back into our state's economy.

If I-695 passes, the politicians say all government services will disappear — that's absurd.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall voter approval be required for any tax increase, license tab fees be \$30 per year for motor vehicles, and existing vehicle taxes be repealed?

The law as it now exists:

There is no existing law generally requiring voter approval for the imposition of an increase in fees or taxes, although voter approval is required to exceed the state expenditure limit and for certain types of local government taxes and fees.

Owners of motor vehicles pay annual state license fees and excise taxes in a combined amount when they register

With tabs less than 2% of government spending, a \$1 billion tax surplus, and Washington the 6th highest taxed state, isn't I-695 better than what we've got now? I-695 is a rare opportunity — take advantage of it. Anything but an overwhelming "Yes" for I-695 will be seen by politicians as an endorsement of higher taxes. I-695 helps the little guy — vote "Yes."

For more information, call (425) 493-8707 or visit www.lifetel.com/tabs

Rebuttal of Statement Against

I-695 HAS NO LOOPHOLES. Once vehicle tabs were lowered to \$30, we knew politicians would try to raise other taxes. I-695 is carefully written and requires voter approval for tax increases, meaning politicians CAN'T impose property taxes on vehicles, a state income tax, or ANY tax without asking your permission first. Politicians will NEVER limit excessive taxation — here's our only chance. Isn't I-695 better than what we've got now? Help the little guy — vote "Yes."

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

TIM EYMAN, Sponsor, 514,141 signatures (all-volunteer), 2nd highest/history, Mukilteo; MONTE BENHAM, Retired Engineer, got 36,000 signatures in Tri-Cities, Kennewick; JACK FAGAN, Retired Policeman / Navy, responsible for 25,000 signatures, Spokane.

Advisory Committee: CONRAD KRACK, Fisherman, our most enthusiastic supporter, Seattle; KAREN CURRY, Housewife & husband Lee (plumber), 3180 signatures, Yakima; ROBERT BURMEISTER, Church Volunteer / Retired, got 4224 signatures, Puyallup; ERMA TURNER, Owner of Beauty Shop, got 3154 signatures, Cle Elum; LEIF ERICKSON, Disabled senior citizen, fixed income, donated \$5, Vancouver.

vehicles and obtain license tabs.

For most cars and other vehicles, the state license fee portion of this combined amount is \$24.35. Most revenue from the license fees is deposited into an account that funds highway activities of the State Patrol, with smaller amounts deposited in the Puget Sound ferry operations account and administrative accounts. These provisions are found in Chapter 46.16 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

The annual amount of the state motor vehicle excise tax is 2.2% of the value of the vehicle, plus a clean air tax of \$2 per vehicle. Beginning in July 1999, the tax on each vehicle is reduced by a credit of \$30 per year, as a result of the approval of Referendum Bill 49 in 1998. For most vehicles, the value is based on the manufacturer's suggested retail price, gradually reduced depending on the age of the vehicle from 100% of value in the first year of service to 10% of original value for vehicles in their 13th or later years of service. These provisions are found in RCW 82.44.

The revenue from the state motor vehicle excise tax is distributed according to a formula written into the law. The transportation fund, used for public transportation and high-

way purposes, receives over 51% of the revenue. The motor vehicle fund, used for highway purposes, receives over 25% of the revenue. Other funds that receive percentages of the motor vehicle excise tax revenue include the Puget Sound ferry operations and Puget Sound capital construction accounts, the city police and fire protection assistance account, the municipal sales and use tax equalization account, the county sales and use tax equalization account, the county criminal justice assistance account, the municipal criminal justice assistance account, the county public health account, and the distressed county assistance account. The \$2 clean air excise tax is deposited in the air pollution control account. These provisions are also found in RCW 82.44.

RCW 82.44.130 exempts any vehicle subject to state motor vehicle excise tax from all ad valorem (meaning "according to value") property taxes. RCW 84.36.110 provides ad valorem property tax exemptions for all household goods and furnishings and personal effects in actual use by a property owner and not held for sale or commercial purposes. In addition, the same section exempts \$3,000 worth of per-

(continued on page 11)

Statement Against

I-695 IS POORLY DRAFTED AND CONTAINS LOOPHOLES

I-695 doesn't do what it promises. It is poorly drafted and contains a major loophole that makes our automobiles subject to the property tax, just like our homes. I-695 will remove a third of state funding for transportation. Last year, voters approved Referendum 49 to make major improvements in our transportation system. I-695 reverses this decision made by the voters. Transit will be cut by 25 percent. Thousands more cars will be added to freeway congestion during commute times.

I-695 will take more than \$360 million each year from local programs like Medic One and police and fire departments in communities across Washington State.

There's more. I-695 also takes money from other valuable local programs: transportation, child abuse prevention, senior centers, crisis family counseling, school safety and mental health programs.

I-695 is unfair because it gives the biggest tax break to wealthy people who own the most expensive cars. You can bet that government won't be taxing the rich to replace lost tax money, they'll tax working people.

I-695 GOES TOO FAR - VOTE NO.

I-695 does nothing to control government spending. We'd all like to pay lower taxes, but I-695 means that money for essential services must come from other sources. Most states with license tab fees as low as I-695 proposes make up the difference with an income tax. Is that what the voters of Washington State want?

Rebuttal of Statement For

I-695 cripples programs that responsible people support. There is nothing compassionate about cutbacks in fire and police protection, school safety and Medic One programs.

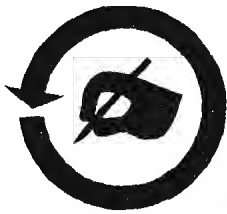
We all want the transportation improvements approved in Referendum 49. We don't like taxes, but we know how congested our roads will be if we reduce transit funding by 25 percent.

Vote NO on I-695.

For more information, visit www.no-i-695.com

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

DON C. BRUNELL, President, Association of Washington Business; RICK S. BENDER, President, Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.



INITIATIVE MEASURE 696

PROPOSED TO THE PEOPLE

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Initiative Measure 696 begins on page 13.

Statement For

VOTE YES I-696 FOR A "NET FREE" WASHINGTON

I-696 will stop the killing of endangered and threatened salmon, seabirds and sealife by removing commercial fishing nets from Washington waters. Nets are so deadly efficient that many Washington fishery stocks have been netted to near collapse. This has led to Endangered Species listings of many fish stocks and seabirds. State and federal leadership have failed to protect our marine resources. The burden now falls on the voters of Washington State. ESA listings and salmon recovery efforts have already cost the taxpayers millions of dollars in 1999. The expenses and liabilities will only grow unless we remove destructive nets from Washington waters.

HABITAT DOESN'T STOP AT THE WATER'S EDGE

Our saltwater habitat has been so ravaged by "underwater strip mining" with commercial nets that restoration may take decades. Removing these destructive nets will start the healing process of our underwater habitat.

VOTE YES TO SAVE ENDANGERED SALMON, SEABIRDS AND SEALIFE

Salmon must be allowed to return to our rivers to spawn. Protected or plentiful, all species look alike to a net. Repeated studies in Washington State show that commercial nets kill thousands of protected seabirds and scores of porpoises and other species.

JOBS AND BILLIONS OF TAXPAYERS DOLLARS ARE AT STAKE

Because I-696 will help restore endangered salmon runs, restrictions of ESA could be lifted, thus saving taxpayers billions of dollars. I-696 will minimize the increase

Official Ballot Title:

Shall commercial net, troll, and trawl fishing be prohibited in Washington state fresh and marine waters, except tribal fisheries conducted under a valid treaty right?

The law as it now exists:

Commercial fishing in Washington waters is regulated by a number of laws codified primarily in Title 75 of the Revised Code of Washington. There is no law generally prohibiting commercial fishing with nets or troll lines, but existing laws do specify whether and where certain types of gear can be used. For example, there are laws that prohibit salmon fishing with nets in the Pacific Ocean within three miles of shore; prohibit bottom trawling in much of Puget

in water, utilities, taxes, home and farm products. It will save and create jobs in tourism, trade and other industries, preserving our quality of life in the Northwest.

States that have banned commercial nets, including California, Florida, Louisiana and Texas have seen a dramatic revival of threatened marine life.

For more information, call (425) 235-3810 or visit www.yes696.org

Rebuttal of Statement Against

Clearly, endangered fish dead in a net can't spawn.

Washington families have been forced to change their way of life because of endangered salmon. Commercial fishing, which kills 90% of Washington's fish, should not be exempt.

Responsible fish & wildlife managers, civic leaders, numerous Audubon chapters and scientists agree net removal along with good habitat will restore salmon.

California salmon returns increased 260% since 1990 net ban.

Vote YES-696... Save endangered seabirds, salmon, jobs and taxes.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

THOMAS NELSON, YES 696 Committee; RICHARD ANDERSON, Kitsap Audubon Society; RAY FREDERICK, conservationist.

Advisory Committee: BERN SHANKS, Ph.D., Former Director, Washington Fish & Wildlife Department; LARRY RYMON, Ph.D., Conservation Chair, Olympic Audubon Chapter; WES UHLMAN, Former Mayor, City of Seattle; GLENN K. JARSTAD, 4 Term Mayor, Bremerton, Westport Charter Boat Owner; JAMES W. TUGGLE, Retired Sgt. Washington Fish & Wildlife Department.

Sound; and allow salmon gill nets only in Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the lower Columbia River. Commercial net fishing in fresh water is prohibited, except in the Columbia River.

Annual commercial fishing licenses (net or troll) specify what species of fish may be taken, what type of fishing gear may be used, and in what geographic area the fishing may occur. Additional restrictions may be incorporated in specific licenses issued. The number of commercial licenses that are issued may be limited in accordance with a license limitation program.

Violations of the commercial fishing laws are Class C felonies, gross misdemeanors, or misdemeanors, depending on the nature of each violation.

As a matter of federal law, state licensing requirements and gear restrictions ordinarily do not apply to the exercise of treaty fishing rights.

The effect of Initiative Measure 696, if approved into law:

This measure would prohibit commercial net fishing in fresh or marine waters within Washington state, except tribal fishing conducted under valid treaty rights. The measure would also prohibit nontribal commercial troll fishing in Washington state waters.

The following types of gear and licenses would be specifically prohibited: purse seine, gill net, baitfish purse seine, dogfish set net, food fish drag seine, food fish trawl (Puget Sound and non-Puget Sound), herring drag seine, herring gill net, baitfish lampara, herring purse seine, Columbia River smelt, smelt dip bag net, whiting (Puget Sound), shrimp trawl (Puget Sound and non-Puget Sound), emerging commercial fishery licenses and spawn on kelp. The following types of gear and licenses would still be permitted: reef net, crab pots, shrimp pots, herring lampara, and herring dip bag net.

Engaging in fishing in violation of this measure would be a class C felony.

The measure would not apply to treaty fishing.

Statement Against

I-696: BAD FOR SALMON—BAD FOR FAMILIES

I-696 does nothing for long-term salmon recovery. Instead, it would destroy Washington state's fishing families and cost thousands of jobs. It unfairly targets one group and would seriously harm rural coastal communities.

I-696: OPPOSED BY SCIENTISTS, ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Just look at some of those who oppose I-696:

- The Sierra Club – Cascade Chapter
- Washington Conservation Voters
- The League of Women Voters of Washington
- Dr. Lee Alverson, University of Washington, Institute of Marine Studies
- Washingtonians for Wildlife Conservation
- The Westport Charter Boat Association.

I-696: MISLEADING AND INCONSISTENT

Scientists and citizens across Washington state agree that science and *not* political rhetoric should guide important natural resource management decisions. I-696 misleads the public into believing that it will help salmon but ignores the real challenges like restoring critical fish habitat.

I-696: TRIES TO DIVIDE US

Washington citizens are working together to solve our salmon crisis, not single-out one group and pit neighbor against neighbor. Our state's fishing families have long played a critical role in the fight to restore Washington salmon.

I-696: DISRUPTS ONGOING EFFORT TO SAVE SALMON

I-696 disrupts and undermines years of important progress in salmon recovery efforts by local governments, environmental groups, scientists, commercial and sport fishers and others.

I-696: HERE THEY GO AGAIN!

I-696 is sponsored by a small group of individuals who tried to pass a similar initiative in 1995. Washington voters wisely said "no" then and should do so again.

For more information, call 1-888-554-4111 or visit <http://www.noon696.com>

Rebuttal of Statement For

I-696 will not save salmon plus it unfairly targets Washington's fishing families.

Why do Governor Locke, the Sierra Club and Washington Conservation Voters oppose I-696? They know real salmon recovery requires a comprehensive approach that addresses water quality, habitat restoration and resource management.

I-696 will undermine ongoing salmon recovery work that has united scientists, environmentalists, government and both commercial and sport fishers.

It didn't make sense in 1995, it doesn't now.

Vote No on I-696.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

KEN JACOBSEN, State Senator, Chair, Senate Natural Resources Committee; JIM BUCK, State Representative, Co-chair, House Natural Resources Committee; ED OWENS, Chair, Salmon For Washington No-On-696.

Advisory Committee: DR. LEE ALVERSON, University professor and internationally renowned fisheries biologist; DEBBIE CRAIG, Vice President, North Cascades Audubon Society; ELIZABETH PIERINI, President, League of Women Voters of Washington; MARK COLES, President, Alaska Fishermen's Union (Seattle) AFL-CIO; MARK CEDERGREEN, Executive Director, Westport Charter Boat Association.



SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8206

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the 1999 Legislature on final passage:

Senate: Yeas, 37; Nays, 6; Absent 3; Excused, 3.

House: Yeas, 95; Excused, 3.

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Senate Joint Resolution 8206 begins on page 14.

Statement For

VOTE YES ON SJR 8206 - SAVE MILLIONS IN LOCAL TAX DOLLARS

The State of Washington enjoys the highest credit rating in our state's history. Let's use our good credit to benefit local school districts! By using the state's strong credit rating, our school districts will be able to borrow money for school construction at significantly lower interest rates.

THE STATE'S GUARANTEE WILL SAVE LOCAL TAX DOLLARS

\$13,500,000 in taxpayer savings will be achieved in the first 15 years alone. Four out of five districts currently buy bond insurance, which costs each school district \$50,000-\$100,000 per year. With the State's guarantee, bond insurance will be unnecessary.

Nationally, this program has been highly successful. Twenty-three states, including Oregon, use this common sense approach to stretch dollars spent on our children's education. Let's make smarter use of our property tax dollars.

NO IMPACT ON THE STATE'S DEBT

Because of SJR 8206, the State of Washington will stand behind local school districts by guaranteeing their debt. SJR 8206 will further enhance the existing strength and ability of local school districts to wisely manage school construction monies.

The state's guarantee will not alter a school district's responsibility to pay its own bonds. However, it will reduce future property taxes due to the savings gained.

SJR 8206 IS GOOD COMMON SENSE AND GOOD FOR OUR SCHOOLS

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the constitution be amended to permit the state to guarantee payment of voter-approved general obligation debt of school districts, as authorized by law?

The law as it now exists:

The state government and local governments sometimes borrow money to finance the acquisition of property, construction of buildings, roads, or other improvements, or some other capital purpose. Governments pay interest on their borrowings, and the interest rate is set by the financial market. Governments with strong taxing power and a large tax base generally pay lower interest than governments with

Rebuttal of Statement Against

- Washington's Constitution **does not** prohibit the state from helping local school districts.
- SJR 8206 will provide a **no-cost** state guarantee, which will **reduce** your school district's classroom and facility financing costs.
- **Only voter-approved** bonds are eligible to participate under SJR 8206. School district accountability is maintained.
- School boards are fiscally responsible to the voters and the **vote** to support schools is a **Yes** Vote.
- This program will **save taxpayer dollars**.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

MICHAEL J. MURPHY, State Treasurer; AL BAUER, State Senator; CLYDE BALLARD, State Representative.

Advisory Committee: WARREN SMITH, Past President & Current Member, Bethel School Board; JOHN KNUTSON, Executive Director, Finance & Budget Wenatchee School District; JUDY OWENS, Member, Public School Employees of Washington; FORREST WALLS, Partner, Preston Gates & Ellis; DR. BEN ACKER, Superintendent, Castle Rock School District.

more limited authority to raise funds because they can demonstrate a greater ability to pay off their debts, making their debts a safer investment.

Because the state has strong taxing powers, and also because of a history of prudent management of state funds, the state pays a relatively low rate of interest when it issues bonds or otherwise borrows money. Although the state provides some funding for school construction, local districts often must incur additional debt to meet state matching requirements, or to cover capital costs for which state funding is not available. This debt is usually repaid with local property taxes. Compared with the state government, school districts have a much more limited ability to levy taxes or raise funds. Thus, they often pay interest at higher rates on bonds issued for capital purposes. This is particularly true for districts with small tax bases. The state constitution currently has no provision permitting the state to guarantee local school district debt.

The effect of Senate Joint Resolution 8206, if approved into law:

If adopted, this measure would change the constitution to specifically authorize the state to pledge its full faith, credit, and taxing power to guarantee the voter-approved general obligation debts of school districts. The measure would authorize the Legislature to prescribe the manner in which the state guarantees of school district debt would be accomplished. The measure provides that a state guarantee would not remove the debt obligation of a school district. State-guaranteed school district debt would not be counted toward the state's debt limit, nor considered state debt for other purposes. With the state guarantee backing their debt, school districts would be able to borrow money at lower interest rates, reducing the total amount to be repaid.

Statement Against

Washington State's Constitution prohibits the giving or loaning of the state's credit to anyone. This constitutional provision has prevented the state from underwriting the debt of persons, associations, corporations and the like. It has also prevented the state taxpayers from acting as a co-signer for and becoming involved in the financial affairs of those same entities. SJR 8206 would change our Constitution and expose state taxpayers to the financial risk incurred by school districts.

Some school districts manage their financial affairs responsibly, some do not. Allowing the state to guarantee indebtedness incurred by others shifts responsibility from those making financial decisions to the state taxpayers. It will encourage greater spending, more risk, and will reward the irresponsible at the expense of all Washington citizens.

Changing our Constitution for this purpose is a bad idea. Local control requires that school boards be responsible for frugal management. Placing all state taxpayers in the position of co-signers rewards debt ridden districts and punishes those fiscally responsible.

Vote NO on SJR 8206. Keep your school district independent, responsible, and accountable to you.

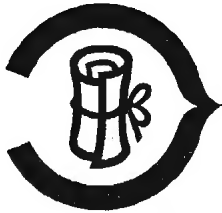
Rebuttal of Statement For

Proponents say the state of Washington will stand behind local districts by guaranteeing their debt, regardless of risk. Taxpayers, that means you. Your state credit rating is high because the Constitution doesn't allow your state's credit to be given or loaned to anyone. Our credit rating could be jeopardized by the actions of the least responsible school district. Our Constitution currently prevents that from happening. Don't change our Constitution. Vote NO on SJR 8206.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

HAROLD HOCHSTATTER, State Senator.

Advisory Committee: VALERIA BARSCHAW, citizen; DAN EBY, State Chair, American Heritage Party; VAL STEVENS, State Senator.



SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 8208

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Vote cast by the 1999 Legislature on final passage:

Senate: Yeas, 42; Nays, 5; Excused, 2.

House: Yeas, 96; Excused, 2.

Note: The ballot title and explanatory statement were written by the Attorney General as required by law. The complete text of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8208 begins on page 15.

Statement For

HOW SJR 8208 WORKS: IT'S GOOD FOR SCHOOLS AND TAXPAYERS

Voters established the emergency reserve fund when they approved a state spending limit. Tax dollars collected in excess of the spending limit are placed in reserve. When this reserve equals five percent of the state budget, taxes collected over that amount can go to build new schools and higher education facilities. And the reserve fund is an important safety net protecting taxpayers and state programs against tax increases in times of economic trouble.

SJR 8208: A SMART INVESTMENT FOR SCHOOLS AND TAXPAYERS

Taxpayers deserve the highest rate of return possible on tax dollars invested on their behalf. SJR 8208 does that by allowing money in the state's emergency reserve fund to be invested in stocks and bonds that can produce higher investment earnings. Higher earnings mean a larger emergency reserve fund and a better chance that it will grow large enough to fund school construction.

COMMON SENSE CHANGE THAT MEANS MILLIONS

Investment of reserve funds currently is limited to low-return investments like savings certificates and bonds. SJR 8208 permits investing in stocks with better returns — up to three times better over the last five years — than gains from the conservative investments currently allowed. Investments will follow the same rules as investments made for state pension funds and worker compensation funds. This common sense change may mean millions in earnings.

Official Ballot Title:

Shall the state constitution be amended to permit the Emergency Reserve Fund to be invested as the legislature may authorize by law?

The law as it now exists:

The state constitution generally limits the investment of state funds. Article VIII, sections 5 and 7 and article XII, section 9 prohibit the investment of state funds in the stocks and bonds of private companies, associations, or corporations. As a result, state funds can generally be invested only in savings certificates and in the obligations of government agencies. Constitutional amendments adopted in 1968 and in 1985 permit the legislature to determine how public

A SMART CHANGE FOR SCHOOLS AND TAXPAYERS

Three times voters have said tax money could be invested as proposed by SSJR 8208 and taxpayers, retirees, employees and employers have all benefited.

Democrats and Republican legislators agree: Smart investment of emergency reserve funds is good for schools and taxpayers.

Vote "Yes" on SJR 8208.

Voters Pamphlet Statement Prepared by:

JAMES WEST, State Senator; VALORIA LOVELAND, State Senator; HELEN SOMMERS, State Representative.

Statement Against

State law requires that the argument and rebuttal statement against a constitutional amendment be written by one or more members of the state Legislature who voted against that proposed measure on final passage or, in the event that no such member of the Legislature consents to prepare the statement, by any other responsible individual or individuals to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the State Senate, and the Secretary of State. No legislator who voted against Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8208 or other individual opposing the measure consented to write an argument against the measure for publication in this pamphlet.

pension and retirement funds and industrial insurance (worker's compensation) funds may be invested. These amendments are contained in article XXIX, section 1 of the constitution.

The emergency reserve fund was created by Initiative Measure No. 601 in 1993. Initiative 601 directs the state treasurer to place in the emergency reserve fund all revenues received by the general fund in excess of the state expenditure limit for each fiscal year. Because the emergency reserve fund is not covered by article XXIX, section 1 of the state constitution, this fund is still subject to the investment limitations imposed by the original constitution.

The effect of Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8208, if approved into law:

If adopted, this measure would remove the investment limitations on the emergency reserve fund by adding this fund to the list contained in article XXIX, section 1 of the state constitution. The legislature would be authorized to determine by law how the emergency reserve fund could be invested.

(continued from page 5)



INITIATIVE MEASURE 695

The law as it now exists (continued):

sonal property, not otherwise exempt, for each property owner. However, the exemption does not apply to private motor vehicles or motor homes.

There is also a state excise tax on travel trailers and campers. The rate for this tax is 1.1% of the value of the travel trailer or camper, based on the suggested retail price of a new trailer or camper, and gradually reduced depending on the age of the vehicle from 100% of value in the first year of service to 20% of value in the 16th and later years of service. This tax is remitted to the state and distributed to cities and towns, counties, and schools. These provisions are found in RCW 82.50.

RCW 82.50.530 exempts travel trailers and campers from ad valorem property tax, except for trailers that are permanently fixed to the land.

The effect of Initiative Measure 695, if approved into law:

The measure would require voter approval for any increases in taxes, fees, or monetary charges imposed by the state or by local government. The term "tax" for this purpose would include sales and use taxes, property taxes, business and occupation taxes, excise taxes, fuel taxes, license fees, permit fees, impact fees, and any monetary charge by government. The term "tax" would not include higher education tuition or civil and criminal fines and penalties. The term "state" would include the state itself, all state agencies and departments, any city, county, special district, and any other political subdivision or governmental instrumentality of or within the state.

If approved, this measure would repeal the existing fees and excise taxes for most motor vehicles and would impose a license tab fee for each vehicle of \$30 per year, regardless of the type, age, or value of the vehicle. The new fee would include cars, sport utility vehicles, motorcycles, and motor homes. The measure would repeal specified license

fees in RCW 46.16, the motor vehicle excise taxes imposed in RCW 82.44, and the excise taxes on travel trailers and campers in RCW 82.50. The measure would not repeal the schedule of license fees for heavy trucks, buses, and for hire vehicles with a declared gross weight of 4,000 pounds or more, but it would repeal the excise taxes imposed on the use of these vehicles.

The measure would also repeal RCW 82.44.130 and RCW 82.50.530, the laws which exempt motor vehicles, travel trailers, and campers from ad valorem property taxes. The measure would not amend or revise the property tax laws. Whether the repeal of these exemptions would subject motor vehicles to assessment and collection of personal property tax would depend on how the law would be interpreted.

The measure would take effect January 1, 2000.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 695

AN ACT Relating to limiting taxation by: limiting excessive license tab fees; limiting tax increases by requiring voter approval; repealing existing licensing fees: RCW 46.16.060, 46.16.061, and 46.16.650; repealing existing excise taxes: 82.44.010, 82.44.015, 82.44.020, 82.44.022, 82.44.023, 82.44.025, 82.44.030, 82.44.041, 82.44.060, 82.44.065, 82.44.080, 82.44.090, 82.44.100, 82.44.110, 82.44.120, 82.44.130, 82.44.140, 82.44.150, 82.44.155, 82.44.157, 82.44.160, 82.44.170, 82.44.180, 82.44.900, 82.50.010, 82.50.060, 82.50.090, 82.50.170, 82.50.250, 82.50.400, 82.50.405, 82.50.410, 82.50.425, 82.50.435, 82.50.440, 82.50.460, 82.50.510, 82.50.520, 82.50.530, 82.50.540, and 82.50.901; adding a new section to chapter 46.16 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.135 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 46.16 RCW to read as follows:

(1) License tab fees shall be \$30 per year for motor vehicles, regardless of year, value, make, or model, beginning January 1, 2000.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "license tab fees" are defined as the general fees paid annually for licensing motor vehicles, including cars, sport utility vehicles, motorcycles, and motor homes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.135 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Any tax increase imposed by the state shall require voter approval.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "tax" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, sales and use taxes, property taxes, business and occupation taxes, excise taxes, fuel taxes, impact fees, license fees, permit fees, and any monetary charge by government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "tax" does not include:

(a) Higher education tuition, and

(b) Civil and criminal fines and other charges collected in cases of restitution or violation of law or contract.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "tax increase" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, a new tax, a monetary increase in an existing tax, a tax rate increase, an expansion in the legal definition of a tax base, and an extension of an expiring tax.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "state" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the state itself and all its departments and agencies, any city, county, special district, and other political subdivision or governmental instrumentality of or within the state.

(6) This section does not apply to any specific emergency measure authorized by vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the mem-

bers of each house of the legislature and expiring not later than twelve (12) months from the effective date of the emergency act.

(7) This section is intended to add to, and not replace, the requirements for tax increases set forth in Initiative 601, the Taxpayer Protection Act, RCW 43.135.035.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The following acts or parts of acts that impose taxes and fees on vehicles are each repealed:

(1) RCW 46.16.060 and 1992 c 216 s 4, 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 s 3, 1985 c 380 s 13, 1981 c 342 s 8, 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 s 3, 1969 ex.s. c 170 s 3, 1969 c 99 s 5, 1965 c 25 s 1, 1961 ex.s. c 7 s 9, & 1961 c 12 s 46.16.060;

(2) RCW 46.16.061 and 1985 c 380 s 14, 1984 c 7 s 49, & 1963 ex.s. c 3 s 40;

(3) RCW 46.16.650 and 1997 c 291 s 12 & 1987 c 178 s 1;

(4) RCW 82.44.010 and 1990 c 42 s 301, 1979 c 107 s 10, 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 54, 1967 c 121 s 4, 1963 c 199 s 1, & 1961 c 15 s 82.44.010;

(5) RCW 82.44.015 and 1996 c 244 s 7, 1993 c 488 s 3, 1982 c 142 s 1, & 1980 c 166 s 3;

(6) RCW 82.44.020 and 1998 c 321 s 3, 1993 sp.s. c 23 s 61, 1993 c 123 s 2, 1991 c 199 s 220, 1990 c 42 s 302, & 1988 c 191 s 1;

(7) RCW 82.44.022 and 1998 c 321 s 2;

(8) RCW 82.44.023 and 1998 c 321 s 38, 1998 c 145 s 1, 1994 c 227 s 3, & 1992 c 194 s 8;

(9) RCW 82.44.025 and 1998 c 321 s 39, & 1996 c 139 s 3;

(10) RCW 82.44.030 and 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 51 & 1961 c 15 s 82.44.030;

(11) RCW 82.44.041 and 1998 c 321 s 4 & 1990 c 42 s 303;

(12) RCW 82.44.060 and 1990 c 42 s 304, 1981 c 222 s 12, 1979 c 158 s 233, 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 54 s 2, 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 s 14, 1963 c 199 s 4, & 1961 c 15 s 82.44.060;

(13) RCW 82.44.065 and 1990 c 42 s 305;

(14) RCW 82.44.080 and 1961 c 15 s 82.44.080;

(15) RCW 82.44.090 and 1961 c 15 s 82.44.090;

(16) RCW 82.44.100 and 1961 c 15 s 82.44.100;

(17) RCW 82.44.110 and 1998 c 321 s 5, 1997 c 338 s 68, & 1997 c 149 s 911;

(18) RCW 82.44.120 and 1993 c 307 s 3, 1990 c 42 s 307, 1989 c 68 s 2, 1983 c 26 s 3, 1979 c 120 s 2, 1975 1st ex.s. c 278 s 95, 1974 ex.s. c 54 s 4, 1967 c 121 s 2, 1963 c 199 s 5, & 1961 c 15 s 82.44.120;

(19) RCW 82.44.130 and 1961 c 15 s 82.44.130;

(20) RCW 82.44.140 and 1979 c 158 s 237, 1967 c 121 s 3, & 1961 c 15 s 82.44.140;

(21) RCW 82.44.150 and 1998 c 321 s 6, 1995 2nd sp.s. c 14 s 538, 1994 c 241 s 1, & 1993 c 491 s 2;

(22) RCW 82.44.155 and 1998 c 321 s 40, 1993 c 492 s 254, 1991 c 199 s 223, & 1990 c 42 s 309;

(23) RCW 82.44.157 and 1994 c 266 s 14;

(24) RCW 82.44.160 and 1995 c 28 s 1;

(25) RCW 82.44.170 and 1990 c 42 s 311, 1987 c 244 s 56, & 1985 c 380 s 22;

(26) RCW 82.44.180 and 1998 c 321 s 41 & 1995 c 269 s



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 695 (continued)

2601;

- (27) RCW 82.44.900 and 1961 c 15 s 82.44.900;
- (28) RCW 82.50.010 and 1989 c 337 s 20, 1979 c 107 s 11, 1977 ex.s. c 22 s 6, 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 35, 1967 ex.s. c 149 s 44, & 1961 c 15 s 82.50.010;
- (29) RCW 82.50.060 and 1961 c 15 s 82.50.060;
- (30) RCW 82.50.090 and 1961 c 15 s 82.50.090;
- (31) RCW 82.50.170 and 1992 c 154 s 6;
- (32) RCW 82.50.250 and 1967 ex.s. c 149 s 59;
- (33) RCW 82.50.400 and 1993 c 238 s 7, 1992 c 154 s 5, 1990 c 42 s 320, 1979 c 123 s 1, 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 s 15, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 55;
- (34) RCW 82.50.405 and 1991 c 199 s 226;
- (35) RCW 82.50.410 and 1998 c 321 s 23, 1991 c 199 s 225, 1990 c 42 s 321, 1979 c 123 s 2, 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 s 16, 1972 ex.s. c 144 s 2, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 56;
- (36) RCW 82.50.425 and 1990 c 42 s 323;
- (37) RCW 82.50.435 and 1990 c 42 s 324;
- (38) RCW 82.50.440 and 1979 c 158 s 242, 1975 1st ex.s. c 9 s 2, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 59;
- (39) RCW 82.50.460 and 1979 c 123 s 3, 1975 1st ex.s. c 118 s 17, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 61;
- (40) RCW 82.50.510 and 1998 c 321 s 24, 1991 c 199 s 227, 1990 c 42 s 322, 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 75 s 1, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 66;
- (41) RCW 82.50.520 and 1983 c 26 s 4, 1979 c 123 s 4, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 67;
- (42) RCW 82.50.530 and 1993 c 32 s 1, 1981 c 304 s 32, & 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 68;
- (43) RCW 82.50.540 and 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 69; and
- (44) RCW 82.50.901 and 1971 ex.s. c 299 s 53.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The provisions of this act are to be liberally construed to effectuate the policies and purposes of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. This act takes effect January 1, 2000.

 **Voting**
MAKES A DIFFERENCE



COMPLETE TEXT OF Initiative Measure 696

AN ACT Relating to the protection of living marine resources from wasteful and harmful fishing practices; adding a new section to chapter 75.12 RCW; creating a new section; and prescribing penalties.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. Nontribal commercial net fishing is by all standards and with few exceptions known to be a wasteful and harmful fishing practice. Wild salmon, sea-birds, marine mammals, and other endangered resources are without protection from this indiscriminate killing and destruction. Those fishing practices that are harmful and that do not constitute selective and discriminating fishing must be eliminated from Washington fresh and marine waters.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 75.12 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Commercial net fishing in Washington state fresh or marine waters is prohibited. This ban does not extend to those tribal fisheries conducted under a valid treaty right.

(2) The types of nontribal commercial gear and licenses prohibited by this section include, but are not limited to, purse seine, gill net, baitfish purse seine, dogfish set net, food fish drag seine, food fish trawl (Puget Sound and non-Puget Sound), herring drag seine, herring gill net, baitfish lampara, herring purse seine, Columbia river smelt, smelt dip bag net, whiting (Puget Sound), shrimp trawl (Puget Sound and non-Puget Sound), emerging commercial fishery, and spawn on kelp. The types of nontribal commercial gear and licenses prohibited by this section do not include reef net, crab pots, shrimp pots, herring lampara, and herring dip bag net.

(3) Nontribal commercial troll fishing is prohibited within Washington state waters.

(4) Engaging in nontribal commercial fishing in violation of this section is a class C felony.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

PLEASE NOTE

In the preceding and following measures all words in double parentheses with a line through them are in state law and will be taken out if the measure is adopted. Underlined words do not appear in state law but will be put in if the measure is adopted.

To obtain a copy of the text of the proposed measures in larger print, call the Secretary of State's toll-free hotline — 1-800-448-4881.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 8206

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state the secretary of state shall submit to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article VIII, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article VIII, section 1. (a) The state may contract debt, the principal of which shall be paid and discharged within thirty years from the time of contracting thereof, in the manner set forth herein.

(b) The aggregate debt contracted by the state shall not exceed that amount for which payments of principal and interest in any fiscal year would require the state to expend more than nine percent of the arithmetic mean of its general state revenues for the three immediately preceding fiscal years as certified by the treasurer. The term "fiscal year" means that period of time commencing July 1 of any year and ending on June 30 of the following year.

(c) The term "general state revenues" when used in this section, shall include all state money received in the treasury from each and every source whatsoever except: (1) Fees and revenues derived from the ownership or operation of any undertaking, facility, or project; (2) Moneys received as gifts, grants, donations, aid, or assistance or otherwise from the United States or any department, bureau, or corporation thereof, or any person, firm, or corporation, public or private, when the terms and conditions of such gift, grant, donation, aid, or assistance require the application and disbursement of such moneys otherwise than for the general purposes of the state of Washington; (3) Moneys to be paid into and received from retirement system funds, and performance bonds and deposits; (4) Moneys to be paid into and received from trust funds including but not limited to moneys received from taxes levied for specific purposes and the several permanent and irreducible funds of the state and the moneys derived therefrom but excluding bond redemption funds; (5) Proceeds received from the sale of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness.

(d) In computing the amount required for payment of principal and interest on outstanding debt under this section, debt shall be construed to mean borrowed money represented by bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by the full faith and credit of the state or are required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from general state revenues and which are incurred by the state, any department, authority, public corporation, or quasi public corporation of the state, any state university or college, or any other public agency created by the state but not by counties, cities, towns, school districts, or other municipal corporations, but shall not include obligations for the payment of current expenses of state government, nor shall it

include debt hereafter incurred pursuant to section 3 of this article, obligations guaranteed as provided for in subsection ((f)) (g) of this section, principal of bond anticipation notes or obligations issued to fund or refund the indebtedness of the Washington state building authority.

(e) The state may pledge the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state to guarantee the voter approved general obligation debt of school districts in the manner authorized by the legislature. Any such guarantee does not remove the debt obligation of the school district and is not state debt.

(f) The state may, without limitation, fund or refund, at or prior to maturity, the whole or any part of any existing debt or of any debt hereafter contracted pursuant to section 1, section 2, or section 3 of this article, including any premium payable with respect thereto and interest thereon, or fund or refund, at or prior to maturity, the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred or authorized prior to the effective date of this amendment by any entity of the type described in subsection ((g)) (h) of this section, including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest thereon. Such funding or refunding shall not be deemed to be contracting debt by the state.

((f)) (g) Notwithstanding the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section, the state may pledge its full faith, credit, and taxing power to guarantee the payment of any obligation payable from revenues received from any of the following sources: (1) Fees collected by the state as license fees for motor vehicles; (2) Excise taxes collected by the state on the sale, distribution or use of motor vehicle fuel; and (3) Interest on the permanent common school fund: *Provided*, That the legislature shall, at all times, provide sufficient revenues from such sources to pay the principal and interest due on all obligations for which said source of revenue is pledged.

((g)) (h) No money shall be paid from funds in custody of the treasurer with respect to any debt contracted after the effective date of this amendment by the Washington state building authority, the capitol committee, or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or any agency, department, or instrumentality thereof.

((h)) (i) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting, funding or refunding of debt pursuant to this section, including: The purposes for which debt may be contracted; by a favorable vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, the amount of debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the kinds of notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner by which the treasurer shall determine and advise the legislature, any appropriate agency, officer, or instrumentality of the state as to the available debt capacity within the limitation set forth in this section. The legislature may delegate to any state officer, agency, or instrumentality any of its powers relating to the contracting, funding or refunding of debt pursuant to this section except its power to determine the amount and purposes for which debt may be contracted.

((i)) (j) The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state of Washington are pledged to the payment of the debt cre-



COMPLETE TEXT OF Senate Joint Resolution 8206 (continued)

ated on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and installments of principal of all such debt as the same falls due, but in any event, any court of record may compel such payment.

((††)) (k) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in subsection (b) of this section, the state may issue certificates of indebtedness in such sum or sums as may be necessary to meet temporary deficiencies of the treasury, to preserve the best interests of the state in the conduct of the various state institutions, departments, bureaus, and agencies during each fiscal year; such certificates may be issued only to provide for appropriations already made by the legislature and such certificates must be retired and the debt discharged other than by refunding within twelve months after the date of incurrence.

((††)) (l) Bonds, notes, or other obligations issued and sold by the state of Washington pursuant to and in conformity with this article shall not be invalid for any irregularity or defect in the proceedings of the issuance or sale thereof and shall be incontestable in the hands of a bona fide purchaser or holder thereof.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of this constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8208

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION ASSEMBLED:

THAT, At the next general election to be held in this state the secretary of state shall submit to the qualified voters of the state for their approval and ratification, or rejection, an amendment to Article XXIX, section 1 of the Constitution of the state of Washington to read as follows:

Article XXIX, section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 5, and 7 of Article VIII and section 9 of Article XII or any other section or article of the Constitution of the state of Washington, the moneys of any public pension or retirement fund ((or)), industrial insurance trust fund, or the emergency reserve fund may be invested as authorized by law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the secretary of state shall cause notice of this constitutional amendment to be published at least four times during the four weeks next preceding the election in every legal newspaper in the state.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following is the complete text of Chapter 273, Laws of 1999. Although this measure will **not** be voted upon at the state general election on November 2, 1999, it contains the implementing statutes for Senate Joint Resolution 8206 and will become effective if that proposed constitutional amendment is approved by a majority of the voters. The text of this law is included to facilitate each voter's understanding of the effect of the adoption of that proposed amendment to the state Constitution.

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5345

AN ACT Relating to the Washington state school district credit enhancement program; amending RCW 39.42.060; adding a new chapter to Title 39 RCW; and providing a contingent effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that implementation of the credit enhancement program provided for in this chapter can provide substantial savings to the taxpayers of the state of Washington with minimal cost or risk to the state government. The guaranty provided by pledging the credit of the state to the payment of voter-approved school district general obligation bonds will encourage lower interest rates, and therefore lower taxes, for such bonds than school districts alone can command, despite the excellent credit history of such obligations. Any such guarantee does not remove the debt obligation of the school district and is not state debt.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Bond" means any voted general obligation bond issued by a school district, holding a certificate issued pursuant to this chapter for such a bond.

(2) "Credit enhancement program" means the school district bond guaranty established by this chapter.

(3) "General obligation bond" means any bond, note, warrant, certificate of indebtedness, or other obligation of a district that constitutes an indebtedness within the meaning of any applicable constitutional or statutory debt limitations.

(4) "Paying agent" means the paying agent selected, from time to time, for a bond issue pursuant to state law.

(5) "Refunding bond" means any general obligation bond issued by a district for the purpose of refunding its outstanding general obligation bonds.

(6) "School district" or "district" means any school district existing now or later under the laws of the state

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1)(a) The full faith, credit, and taxing power of the state is pledged to guarantee full and timely payment of the principal of and interest on bonds as such payments become due. However, in the event of any acceleration of the due date of the principal by reason of mandatory redemption or acceleration resulting from

default, the payments guaranteed shall be made in the amounts and at the times as payments of principal would have been due had there not been any acceleration.

(b) This guaranty does not extend to the payment of any redemption premium.

(c) Reference to this chapter by its title on the face of any bond conclusively establishes the guaranty provided to that bond under the provisions of this chapter.

(2)(a) The state pledges to and agrees with the owners of any bonds that the state will not alter, impair, or limit the rights vested by the credit enhancement program with respect to the bonds until the bonds, together with applicable interest, are fully paid and discharged. However, this chapter does not preclude an alteration, impairment, or limitation if full provision is made by law for the payment of the bonds.

(b) Each district may refer to this pledge and undertaking by the state in its bonds.

(3) Only validly issued bonds issued after the effective date of this section may be guaranteed under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1)(a) Any district, by resolution of its board of directors, may request that the state treasurer issue a certificate evidencing the state's guaranty, under this chapter, of its bonds.

(b) After reviewing the request, if the state treasurer determines that the district is eligible under rules adopted by the state finance committee, the state treasurer shall promptly issue the certificate as to specific bonds of the district and provide it to the requesting district.

(c)(i) The district receiving the certificate and all other persons may rely on the certificate as evidencing the guaranty for bonds issued within one year from and after the date of the certificate, without making further inquiry during that year.

(ii) The certificate of eligibility is valid for one year even if the state treasurer later determines that the school district is ineligible.

(2) Any district that chooses to forego the benefits of the guaranty provided by this chapter for a particular issue of bonds may do so by not referring to this chapter on the face of its bonds.

(3) Any district that has bonds, the principal of or interest on which has been paid, in whole or in part, by the state under this chapter, may not issue any additional bonds guaranteed by this chapter until:

(a) All payment obligations of the district to the state under the credit enhancement program are satisfied; and

(b) The state treasurer and the state superintendent of public instruction each certify in writing, to be kept on file by the state treasurer and the state superintendent of public instruction, that the district is fiscally solvent.

(4) The state finance committee may establish by rule fees sufficient to cover the costs of administering this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1)(a) The county treasurer for each district with outstanding, unpaid bonds shall transfer money sufficient for each scheduled debt service payment to its paying agent on or before any principal or interest payment date for the bonds.

(b) A county treasurer who is unable to transfer a scheduled debt service payment to the paying agent on the transfer date shall immediately notify the paying agent and the state treasurer by:

(i) Telephone;

(ii) A writing sent by facsimile or electronic transmission; and

(iii) A writing sent by first class United States mail.

(2) If sufficient funds are not transferred to the paying agent as required by subsection (1) of this section, the paying agent shall immediately notify the state treasurer of that failure by:

(a) Telephone;

(b) A writing sent by facsimile or electronic transmission; and

(c) A writing sent by first class United States mail.

(3)(a) If sufficient money to pay the scheduled debt service payment have not been so transferred to the paying agent, the state treasurer shall, forthwith, transfer sufficient money to the paying agent to make the scheduled debt service payment.

(b) The payment by the state treasurer:

(i) Discharges the obligation of the issuing district to its bond owners for the payment, but does not retire any bond that has matured. The terms of that bond remain in effect until the state is repaid; and

(ii) Transfers the rights represented by the general obligation of the district from the bond owners to the state.

(c) The district shall repay to the state the money so transferred as provided in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) Any district that has issued bonds for which the state has made all or part of a debt service payment shall:

(a) Reimburse all money drawn by the state treasurer on its behalf;

(b) Pay interest to the state on all money paid by the state from the date that money was drawn to the date the state is repaid at a rate to be prescribed by rule by the state finance committee; and

(c) Pay all penalties required by this chapter.

(2)(a) The state treasurer shall establish the reimbursement interest rate after considering the circumstances of any prior draws by the district on the state, market interest and penalty rates, and the cost of funds or opportunity cost of investments, if any, that were required to be borrowed or liquidated by the state to make payment on the bonds.

(b) The state treasurer may, after considering the circumstances giving rise to the failure of the district to make payment on its bonds in a timely manner, impose on the district a penalty of not more than five percent of the amount paid by the state pursuant to its guaranty for each instance in which a payment by the state is made.

(3)(a)(i) If the state treasurer determines that amounts obtained under this chapter will not reimburse the state in full within one year from the state's payment of a district's scheduled debt service payment, the state treasurer may pursue any legal action, including mandamus, against the district to compel it to meet its repayment obligations to the state.

(ii) In pursuing its rights under (a)(i) of this subsection, the

state shall have the same substantive and procedural rights as would a holder of the bonds of a district. If and to the extent that the state has made payments to the holders of bonds of a district under section 5 of this act and has not been reimbursed by the district, the state shall be subrogated to the rights of those bond holders.

(iii) The state treasurer may also direct the district and the appropriate county officials to restructure and revise the collection of taxes for the payment of bonds on which the state treasurer has made payments under this chapter and, to the extent permitted by law, may require that the proceeds of such taxes be applied to the district's obligations to the state if all outstanding obligations of the school district payable from such taxes are fully paid or their payment is fully provided for.

(b) The district shall pay the fees, expenses, and costs incurred by the state in recovering amounts paid under the guaranty authorized by this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. In order to effect the provisions of Article VIII, section 1(e) of the state Constitution, Senate Joint Resolution No. 8206, the legislature shall make provision for such amounts as may be required to make timely payments under the state school district credit enhancement program under this chapter in each and every biennial appropriations act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The state finance committee may adopt, under chapter 34.05 RCW, all rules necessary and appropriate for the implementation and administration of this chapter.

Sec. 9. RCW 39.42.060 and 1997 c 220 s 220 (Referendum Bill No. 48) are each amended to read as follows:

No bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness for borrowed money shall be issued by the state which will cause the aggregate debt contracted by the state to exceed that amount for which payments of principal and interest in any fiscal year would require the state to expend more than seven percent of the arithmetic mean of its general state revenues, as defined in section 1(c) of Article VIII of the Washington state Constitution for the three immediately preceding fiscal years as certified by the treasurer in accordance with RCW 39.42.070. It shall be the duty of the state finance committee to compute annually the amount required to pay principal of and interest on outstanding debt. In making such computation, the state finance committee shall include all borrowed money represented by bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by the full faith and credit of the state or are required to be paid, directly or indirectly, from general state revenues and which are incurred by the state, any department, authority, public corporation or quasi public corporation of the state, any state university or college, or any other public agency created by the state but not by counties, cities, towns, school districts, or other municipal corporations, and shall include debt incurred pursuant to section 3 of Article VIII of the Washington state Constitution, but shall exclude the following:

(1) Obligations for the payment of current expenses of

state government;

(2) Indebtedness incurred pursuant to RCW 39.42.080 or 39.42.090;

(3) Principal of and interest on bond anticipation notes;

(4) Any indebtedness which has been refunded;

(5) Financing contracts entered into under chapter 39.94 RCW;

(6) Indebtedness authorized or incurred before July 1, 1993, pursuant to statute which requires that the state treasury be reimbursed, in the amount of the principal of and the interest on such indebtedness, from money other than general state revenues or from the special excise tax imposed pursuant to chapter 67.40 RCW;

(7) Indebtedness authorized and incurred after July 1, 1993, pursuant to statute that requires that the state treasury be reimbursed, in the amount of the principal of and the interest on such indebtedness, from (a) moneys outside the state treasury, except higher education operating fees, (b) higher education building fees, (c) indirect costs recovered from federal grants and contracts, and (d) fees and charges associated with hospitals operated or managed by institutions of higher education;

(8) Any agreement, promissory note, or other instrument entered into by the state finance committee under RCW 39.42.030 in connection with its acquisition of bond insurance, letters of credit, or other credit support instruments for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment or enhancing the marketability, or both, of any state bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness; ~~((and))~~

(9) Indebtedness incurred for the purposes identified in RCW 43.99N.020; and

(10) Indebtedness incurred for the purposes of the school district bond guaranty established by chapter 39.-- RCW (sections 1 through 8 of this act).

To the extent necessary because of the constitutional or statutory debt limitation, priorities with respect to the issuance or guaranteeing of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness by the state shall be determined by the state finance committee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. This act takes effect January 1, 2000, if the proposed amendment to Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution, guaranteeing the general obligation debt of school districts, is validly submitted to and is approved and ratified by the voters at the next general election. If the proposed amendment is not approved and ratified, this act is void in its entirety.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Sections 1 through 8 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 39 RCW.

WASHINGTON PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

FEBRUARY 29, 2000

Washington's presidential primary, which gives citizens the opportunity to cast a vote for the nomination of presidential candidates, will be February 29, 2000. It is the third such primary in Washington since a citizen-sponsored measure was approved by the Legislature in 1989. Any person who is a registered voter in Washington is eligible to vote in the presidential primary. The adoption of a presidential primary has not eliminated the precinct caucus system, which continues to have an important role in the state's process for nominating presidential candidates.

The 2000 presidential primary will reflect two changes made since the first presidential primary in 1992. The upcoming primary is scheduled about three months earlier than in the past, giving Washington voters nationwide impact. In addition to the Republican and Democrat ballots, an "unaffiliated" ballot will be available again for voters who do not wish to participate in the nominating process of either party. All of the candidates listed on the party ballots will appear on this independent "unaffiliated" ballot.

Voters are not required to register with a political party to vote in the presidential primary. They may sign a declaration specifying that they want to receive a particular party's ballot and participate in that party's presidential primary. This request, which pertains only to the presidential primary, will be recorded, but does not constitute a political party registration or a declaration of party membership.

You may vote in the presidential primary by absentee ballot. Absentee ballot requests will be available from your county auditor or election department prior to the presidential primary. For more information about the 2000 presidential primary, please call the state voter hotline at 1-800-448-4881 or see the home page of the Office of the Secretary of State at <http://www.secstate.wa.gov> or contact your county auditor or election department.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO CAMPAIGN SPENDING REPORTS

Contributions to Candidates and Political Committees: An individual may not give more than \$575 in the primary and \$575 in the general election to a candidate for the state legislature. Individuals may give an unlimited amount to a political party, ballot issue committee or other political action committee. During the 21 days before the general election, however, a person may contribute no more than \$5,000 to a local or judicial office candidate, political party or other political committee. Contributions from corporations, unions, businesses, associations and similar organizations are permitted, subject to limits and other restrictions.

Registration and Reporting by Candidates and Political Committees: No later than two weeks after an individual becomes a candidate or a political committee is organized, a campaign finance registration statement must be filed with the Public Disclosure Commission (PDC) and the local county elections office. (Committees that form within three weeks of the election must register within three business days.) The candidate or committee treasurer is also required to report periodically the source and amount of campaign contributions over \$25 and to list campaign expenditures. The occupation and employer of individuals giving \$100 or more to a campaign must also be identified.

These reports may be inspected and copied at PDC's Olympia office, the county elections office in the county where the candidate lives, and on the Internet (<http://www.pdc.wa.gov>). Every candidate and political committee participating in the election also must make their actual records available for public review during the eight days before the election. Each campaign's registration form will show when and where these records will be located on the eighth day before the election. For access on one of the other days, except on Saturday, Sunday or a holiday, contact the campaign for an appointment.

Independent Campaign Expenditures: Anyone making expenditures totaling \$100 or more in support of or opposition to a state or local candidate or ballot proposition (not including contributions made to a candidate or political committee) must file a report with PDC and their county elections office within five days. Forms are available from PDC or the county elections office. Also, all political advertising must identify the person paying for the ad and may have to include other information.

Federal Campaigns: Contributions to U.S. Senate and House of Representative candidates are regulated by federal law. An individual may contribute a maximum of \$1,000 in the primary election and \$1,000 in the general election to each candidate for senator and representative. Corporations and unions are prohibited from contributing from their general treasury funds to federal campaigns. Contributions may be made from separate segregated funds (also called political action committees or PACs). Copies of the federal campaign finance reports are available from the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

For additional information contact: Public Disclosure Commission, 711 Capitol Way, Room 403, P.O. Box 40908, Olympia WA 98504-0908, (360) 753-1111, E-mail pdcc@pdc.wa.gov; for federal campaigns, the Federal Election Commission, 1-800-424-9530, Internet <http://www.fec.gov>

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY CAUCUS AND CONVENTION PROCEDURES

In the state of Washington candidates for most of the offices which appear on the state general election ballot are nominated at the state primary in September. The office of President is an important exception to this procedure. The candidates for President are nominated by the political parties at their national conventions — based on the results of the presidential primary, party caucuses and conventions, or both.

The following information is provided to familiarize Washington citizens with these essential caucus and convention procedures. The delegates to the national conventions are selected through precinct caucuses, county or district conventions, and finally a state convention. Under national or state party rules, these national convention delegates may be bound or pledged to a particular candidate based on the number of votes that candidate receives at the presidential primary in this state.

The precinct caucus is a neighborhood-level meeting open to all members of a particular political party. Precinct caucuses are held in each precinct of the state in the early spring of each presidential election year. Individuals are elected from each precinct to attend the legislative district or county convention where the delegates to the state convention are chosen. The state conventions of the major political parties will, in turn, choose delegates for the national convention at which the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees are selected.

In addition to the selection of delegates, those persons attending party caucuses and conventions have the opportunity to determine the party platform, resolutions and meet party candidates for a variety of local, state and national offices.

DATES OF PRECINCT CAUCUSES AND CONVENTIONS

	Democrats	Republicans
Precinct caucuses	March 7, 2000	March 7, 2000
County conventions	April 22, 2000	March-April 2000*
District conventions	April 29, 2000	March-April 2000*
State conventions	June 10, 2000	June 16-17, 2000
Location of state conventions	Spokane	Spokane

*Contact your county chairperson for the exact date.

RULES AND PROCEDURES

Each political party has the authority under the United States Constitution and state law to adopt rules to govern the delegate selection process and other party activities that occur in conjunction with the caucuses and conventions. These party rules specify the number of delegates from each precinct to the county or legislative district convention, the number of delegates from each legislative district or county convention to the state convention, and the procedural rules for conducting the caucuses and conventions. A copy of the rules of either party should be available in advance of the precinct caucuses from the state committee of that party.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The dates and locations of all party caucuses and conventions receive advance press coverage and are generally advertised by the parties. Specific questions about the nominating procedures should be directed to the state committee of the respective party. They may be able to respond to your inquiry directly or they may refer you to either your precinct committee person or your county or district chairperson. The addresses and telephone numbers of the state committees are as follows:

Washington State Democratic Central Committee
P.O. Box 4027
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 583-0664

Washington State Republican Party
16400 Southcenter Parkway, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98188
(206) 575-2900

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE AND MINOR PARTY NOMINATING PROCEDURES

This summary of the procedures governing the nomination of independent and minor party candidates is **NOT** meant to be inclusive. Persons interested in this procedure should review Revised Code of Washington Chapter 29.24 (RCW). For forms and more information, contact the Office of the Secretary of State or your county auditor or election department. The phone number and addresses are located in the back of this pamphlet.

NOMINATING CONVENTION

Any nomination of a candidate for partisan political office, other than by a major political party, must be made by a convention held not earlier than the last Saturday in June and not later than the first Saturday in July. Notice of the intention to hold a nominating convention must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the convention is held at least ten days before the date of the convention. To be valid, a convention must be attended by at least twenty-five (25) registered voters. In order to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, United States Senator, or any statewide office, the parties holding the nominating convention must obtain and submit the signatures of at least two hundred (200) registered voters of the state of Washington. In order to nominate candidates for any other office, the parties holding the nominating convention must obtain and submit the signatures of at least twenty-five (25) persons who are registered to vote in the jurisdiction of the office for which nominations are being made.

CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION

The signatures and addresses of the registered voters who attended the convention and a record of the proceedings of the convention must be submitted to the appropriate filing officer no later than one week following the adjournment of the convention at which the nominations were made. Any candidate, except for President and Vice President, who is nominated at an independent or minor party convention, must file a declaration of candidacy and pay the filing fee required for the office sought during the regular filing period established for major political parties. (A nominating petition containing signatures of registered voters equal to the dollar amount of the filing fee is permitted for those candidates without sufficient assets or income to pay the filing fee.) The names of all of the candidates who have been nominated by convention, except for President and Vice President, will be printed on the primary ballot together with the major party candidates for their respective offices. Candidates for President and Vice President will only appear on the general election ballot. No other candidate's name may be printed on the general election ballot unless he or she receives at least one percent of the total votes cast for the office in the partisan primary and a majority of the votes cast for candidates of that party for that office. Independent candidates need only meet the one percent threshold in order to qualify for placement on the general election ballot.

WHERE FILINGS ARE MADE

When the candidacy is for:

A federal or statewide office, with the Secretary of State;

A legislative office that includes territory from more than one county, with the Secretary of State;

A legislative office or county office which lies entirely within a single county, with the County Auditor or election department.

If a minor party or independent candidate convention nominates *any* candidate for office in a jurisdiction where voters from more than one county vote upon the office, *all* nominating petitions and the convention certificates are to be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State.

VOTING IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Voter Qualifications

To register to vote in the state of Washington, you must be:

- A citizen of the United States
- A legal resident of Washington state
- At least 18 years old by election day

In this state, you do not have to declare political party membership when you register to vote.

Registration Deadlines

While you may sign up to vote at any time, keep in mind that there are registration deadlines prior to each election. If you miss the deadline, your registration will not take effect until after the election. You must be signed up at least **30 days** in advance of an election if you register by mail or through the Motor Voter program. You may register **in person** at the office of your county auditor or election department up to 15 days before an election. For your convenience, the phone number and address of your county auditor or election department is located in the back of this pamphlet.

How to Register

Simply complete a voter registration form and put it in the mail. Forms are available from your county auditor or election department, public libraries, schools and other government offices. You may also request a form through the State Voter Hotline or the Internet (*see Information and Additional Services on this page*).

Keep Your Voter Registration Up-to-date!

If your registration record does not contain your *current* name or address, you may not be able to vote in the next election. You can use the mail-in voter registration form to let your county auditor or election department know when you move or change your name.

Absentee Ballots

Absentee ballot requests must be made to your county auditor or election department (not the Secretary of State).

You may request a ballot by phone, fax or by mail as early as 45 days before an election. No absentee ballots are issued on election day except to hospitalized voters. You may also apply **in writing** to automatically receive an absentee ballot before each election. You can find an absentee ballot request form on the back page of this pamphlet. *If you have already requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for a ballot on file, please do not submit another application.*

Once you receive your absentee or mail-in ballot, vote it. **Please do not** attempt to vote at the poll site also. Absentee and mail-in ballots must be signed and postmarked or delivered to your county auditor or election department **on or before** election day.

Election Dates and Poll Hours

The General Election is November 2, 1999. Polling hours for all primaries and elections are 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Information and Additional Services

For help with voting your ballot and elections, contact your county auditor or election department. The phone number and address of your county auditor or election department is located in the back of this pamphlet.

Additional services of the Office of the Secretary of State are:

By phone

Voter information hotline 1-800-448-4881 (TDD for the hearing or speech impaired only, 1-800-422-8683).

- If you have not received a Voters Pamphlet
- To request a Voters Pamphlet in any of four other versions: Cassette-tape, Braille, Chinese, and Spanish language
- Lists of initiatives and referendums
- Help with finding your elected officials
- Voter registration, voting, and absentee ballot information

Via the Internet

- The Secretary of State's home page is located at <http://www.secstate.wa.gov>
- The Secretary of State's online voters guide is located at <http://www.secstate.wa.gov/vote99>

Request for Mail-in Voter Registration Form

(Please print)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ ZIP Code: _____

Telephone: _____ Number of forms requested: _____

MAIL TO: Office of the Secretary of State, Voter Registration, PO Box 40230, Olympia, WA 98504-0230

COUNTY AUDITOR AND ELECTION DEPARTMENT CONTACT INFORMATION

These numbers
require special
telephone
equipment to
operate.

COUNTY AUDITOR ELECTION DEPARTMENT	MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	TELEPHONE NUMBER	TDD SERVICE ONLY for the speech or hearing impaired.
ADAMS	210 W BROADWAY	RITZVILLE	99169	(509) 659-3249	(509) 659-1122
ASOTIN	P O BOX 129	ASOTIN	99402	(509) 243-2084	1-800-855-1155
BENTON	P O BOX 470	PROSSER	99350	(509) 736-3085	(509) 736-3063
CHELAN	350 ORONDO AVE	WENATCHEE	98801	(509) 664-5431	1-800-833-6388
CLALLAM	P O BOX 3030	PORT ANGELES	98362-0338	(360) 417-2221	1-800-833-6388
CLARK	P O BOX 8815	VANCOUVER	98666-8815	(360) 397-2345	(360) 737-6032
COLUMBIA	341 E MAIN ST	DAYTON	99328	(509) 382-4541	1-800-833-6388
COWLITZ	207 4TH AVE N	KELSO	98626-4130	(360) 577-3005	1-800-833-6388
DOUGLAS	P O BOX 456	WATERVILLE	98858	(509) 884-9403	(509) 884-9477
FERRY	350 E DELAWARE AVE #2	REPUBLIC	99166	(509) 775-5208	1-800-833-6388
FRANKLIN	P O BOX 1451	PASCO	99301	(509) 545-3538	1-800-833-6388
GARFIELD	P O BOX 278	POMEROY	99347	(509) 843-1411	1-800-833-6388
GRANT	P O BOX 37	EPHRATA	98823	(509) 754-2011 EXT 343	1-800-833-6388
GRAYS HARBOR	100 W BROADWAY STE 2	MONTESANO	98563	(360) 249-4232	(360) 249-6575
ISLAND	P O BOX 5000	COUPEVILLE	98239	(360) 679-7366	(360) 679-7305
JEFFERSON	P O BOX 563	PORT TOWNSEND	98368	(360) 385-9119	1-800-833-6388
				1-800-831-2678 EXT 119	
KING	500 4TH AVE RM 553	SEATTLE	98104	(206) 296-8683	(206) 296-0109
KITSAP	1026 SIDNEY AVE STE 175	PORT ORCHARD	98366	(360) 337-7128	1-800-833-6388
KITTITAS	205 W 5TH	ELLENSBURG	98926	(509) 962-7503	1-800-833-6388
Klickitat	205 S COLUMBUS MSCH 2	GOLDENDALE	98620	(509) 773-4001	1-800-833-6388
LEWIS	P O BOX 29	CHEHALIS	98532-0029	(360) 740-1164	(360) 740-1480
LINCOLN	P O BOX 28	DAVENPORT	99122	(509) 725-4971	1-800-833-6388
MASON	P O BOX 400	SHELTON	98584	(360) 427-9670 EXT 470	1-800-833-6388
OKANOGAN	P O BOX 1010	OKANOGAN	98840	(509) 422-7240	1-800-833-6388
PACIFIC	P O BOX 97	SOUTH BEND	98586	(360) 875-9317	(360) 875-9400
PEND OREILLE	P O BOX 5015	NEWPORT	99156	(509) 447-3185	(509) 447-3186
PIERCE	2401 S 35TH ST RM 200	TACOMA	98409	(253) 798-7430	1-800-833-6388
				1-800-446-4979	
SAN JUAN	P O BOX 638	FRIDAY HARBOR	98250	(360) 378-3357	(360) 378-4151
SKAGIT	P O BOX 1306	MT VERNON	98273	(360) 336-9305	(360) 336-9332
SKAMANIA	P O BOX 790	STEVENSON	98648	(509) 427-9420	1-800-833-6388
SNOHOMISH	3000 ROCKEFELLER AVE	EVERETT	98201	(425) 259-4726	(425) 388-3700
				1-800-562-4367	
SPOKANE	W 1116 BROADWAY	SPOKANE	99260-0020	(509) 477-2320	(509) 477-2333
STEVENS	215 S OAK ST	COLVILLE	99114	(509) 684-7514	1-800-833-6384
THURSTON	2000 LAKERIDGE DR SW	OLYMPIA	98502	(360) 786-5408	(360) 754-2933
WAHIAKUM	P O BOX 543	CATHLAMET	98612	(360) 795-3219	1-800-833-6388
WALLA WALLA	P O BOX 1856	WALLA WALLA	99362	(509) 527-3204	1-800-833-6388
WHATCOM	311 GRAND AVE STE 103	BELLINGHAM	98225	(360) 676-6745	(360) 738-4555
WHITMAN	P O BOX 350	COLFAX	99111	(509) 397-6270	1-800-833-6388
YAKIMA	128 N 2ND ST RM 117	YAKIMA	98901	(509) 574-1340	1-800-833-6388

➤ Attention speech or hearing impaired Telecommunications Device for the Deaf users: If you are using an "800 number" from the list above for TDD service, you must be prepared to give the relay service operator the telephone number for your county auditor or election department.



Printed on recycled paper.
Please recycle this Voters Pamphlet!

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION

If you have requested an absentee ballot or have a permanent request for an absentee ballot on file, please do not submit another application.

To be filled out by applicant. Please print in ink.

Registered Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: (Day) _____ (Eve.) _____

For identification purposes only (optional): Voter registration number if known: _____

Birth Date: _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes ☐ No ☐

I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.

Date _____

Signature  _____

To be valid, your signature must be included

Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Country: _____



Mail this
absentee ballot
request form to your
county auditor or election
department.
See previous page for
your county mailing
address.

This application is for:

General Election only
November 2, 1999 ☐

Permanent Request
All future Elections ☐

For office use only

Precinct Code _____

Levy Code _____

Ballot Code _____

Ballot Mailed _____

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City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: (Day) _____ (Eve.) _____

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Birth Date: _____ Have you recently registered to vote? Yes ☐ No ☐

I hereby declare that I am a registered voter.

Date _____

Signature  _____

To be valid, your signature must be included

Send my ballot to the following address (if different from above):

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Country: _____



Mail this
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county auditor or election
department.
See previous page for
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This application is for:

General Election only
November 2, 1999 ☐

Permanent Request
All future Elections ☐

For office use only

Precinct Code _____

Levy Code _____

Ballot Code _____

Ballot Mailed _____

Mt. Rainier National Park

Agriculture

Technology



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